

COMMUNICATION. THE LAY PREACHER.

We are well aware how hard the following communication of Lay Preacher will be, not only upon us, but upon persons within our observation; yet, if he will point out the effectual remedy for sleeping in Church, we will receive it as a favor, and willingly bare the cross of this communication.—Ed.

—“Awake thou that sleepest.”—

EPHESIANS, 5: 14.

What a multitude of sleepers there are in this apparently wakeful world. Until I had set my thoughts more particularly upon this subject and inquired more especially into the application of this address to the world of mankind, I was not aware that the class, who need this awakening call were so numerous. They seem to me to be necessarily arranged into two divisions. In the first, there are the sleepers, who are literally such—those who from habit, or negligence, or indolence, or love of ease and regardless to every wakeful duty around them, spend a large proportion of their time in sleep, as if it were the sumum bonum of all earthly felicity. To this class of sleepers I have not much to say, except to that portion of them who are in the custom of extending their unjustifiable habit into an unwholesome practice of sleeping at church. And it has been sometimes a cause almost of astonishment, when I have discovered some even decent people, to be guilty of this uncivil, unmannerly and degrading act. Indeed I have observed it in those who would fain wish to be considered as somewhat of examples in regard to manners and modes of conduct. I have noticed it in some societies, to be so prevalent a custom as almost to cast it out from among those things that had become the subject of common remark. Yet I could not but regard it as in a high degree unmannerly and ungenerous to the preacher, and to a very great extent criminal. It is also impolitic, taking into view only our own means of extending and enlarging our sources of enjoyment; for what is the amount of zeal and piety and eloquence and learning and heavenly ambition, that can sustain a minister of Christ, when preaching to closed eyes and deafened ears. The days of miracles are gone and we cannot but expect that under such circumstances, the character of a preacher, in however elevated a style he may commence his high vocation, must eventually settle down to that standard, that shall bear analogy to the manners of his hearers. This is consonant to the laws of nature; and it would be miraculous if such should not be the case. On the contrary, nothing is more powerful, as a stimulus, than the attention, the welcome and effecting manner in which public addresses are received. I appeal to every one who ever addressed a public assembly, for the truth of this assertion. And I could ask but for one thing more of him who thinks that he can with impunity, close his eyes and ears to the speaker who addresses him, among others of an assembly; and that is to try the experiment himself. To address an assembly whose manners shall be like his own; and then another of wakeful and attentive hearers.

As it regards their own personal good, how important is this consideration. In the one case we bring down the character of our teacher's discourses and manner, to a level with our drowsy powers. In the other, we rise from our dullness of apprehension and lethargy of spirit, to the sublime sphere of the preacher's mind and the purer scenes of his imagination, carrying him with us on to greater excellence and purer pleasures.

I have said that this custom is unmannerly and ungenerous to the preacher, and who would doubt it? Are we not all as one, addressed on these occasions? and would it not be considered the extreme of ill manners to fall asleep immediately on being addressed individually by another and continue to sleep during his address? The position needs no illustration or argument. It is ungenerous inasmuch as such conduct must give the most poignant feelings to him, under whose ministry we sit. We concede to him the virtues of piety the moment we take our seat; for under none, without this virtue, ought we to sit. How must he be affected to see all that has called forth his utmost energies of thought and power of illustration—that on which he has built fond hopes of success and rekindled his desires for doing good—that on which immortality is brought to light, and temporal and eternal happiness is secured—to see all these fall dead and powerless upon a person voluntarily insensible to all their influence? To one who takes upon himself the important services of a minister of Jesus Christ and is qualified by all the necessary requisites that constitute such a character, nothing that I can conceive of would more sensibly effect his finest sensibilities nor tend more strongly to change their former love and sympathy to sorrow and disgust.

If this habit be unmannerly and ungenerous it must be consequently criminal for there is criminality in both of these constituents of character. But it is criminal for other and stronger reasons. It is criminal because it is an abuse of privilege. It is criminal because it is the effect of ingratitude; and it is criminal because it presents an example to others in like kind to offend;—but it is chiefly criminal because it is a disregard of the word of God and to the ordinance which he has appointed.

So much I would say in regard to sleepers who are literally or actually such—my further observations shall apply to those who may be said to be constructively asleep or who sleep with their eyes open.

SKETCH OF A TRIP TO QUEBEC.

[From the Kennebec Journal.]

The road to Quebec has now become interesting, particularly to the inhabitants of Maine, as it opens an easy communication with the populous provinces of Lower Canada, and thence over the great lakes to the interior of our western States.

Already have several of the enterprising yeomanry of Kennebec found a better market among the Canadians than at home, and no doubt remains that many articles will well repay the expense of transportation between this county and Quebec; and it is to be hoped that as commercial intercourse shall be found of mutual advantage, the interchange of friendly sentiments will do away all unfounded prejudices & place the two governments on an amicable footing.

It is to be regretted that through the greater part of this route the public houses are miserably poor, possessing but few of those numerous comforts which a traveller commonly finds in the better taverns in New England. This deficiency however is always to be expected in new countries and is in a great measure compensated by the frank hospitality and cheerful faces which a stranger is sure to meet at every house he enters.

Waterville, situated at the head of boat navigation on the Kennebec, is about equi-distant between Quebec and Boston; the distance to either city being a little less than two hundred miles.

Leaving Waterville we pass through the pleasant villages of Fairfield, Norridgewock, Madison, Solon, Bingham & Moscow. A substantial wooden bridge is thrown over the main branch of the Kennebec near the mouth of Dead river, (called Curruntunk) and will long commemorate the perseverance of the enterprising Mr. Boies of Solon. A half day's ride from Curruntunk plantation, at the forks of the river, brings him to a rural establishment in the form of a log house. It is pleasantly located on the western bank of Parlin Pond, and inhabited by a Mr. Baker and family, who treat their guests with much hospitality. Fifteen miles from Parlin pond, over a country still more wild than the preceding is the next thing which bears any resemblance to the shape of a house. It is situated on Moose river, and inhabited by the family of the venerable Mr. Holden, well known as one of the oldest settlers in this part of the country, as well as for his enterprise and benevolence. Twenty three miles further on is a place of rendezvous for persons engaged in lumbering on the Canada side, and commonly known by the name of Jonas' camp.—This section of country is mostly mountainous, and covered with spruce and pine, fit for the mast of some tall admiral. The camp is situated a few miles beyond the boundary line of the U. States and though offering no good accommodations for travellers, the distance from other settlers makes it the most convenient place to stop at. About fifteen miles, and we reach the French settlements upon the river du Loup. At first, the miserable huts are thinly scattered along the banks, but gradually becoming better till we reach the Chaudiere, about 60 miles from Quebec. From this to the city, there is a fine level road; and several pleasant villages upon the banks of the river, among which are St. Joseph and St. Marie, the largest containing perhaps a hundred houses.

The houses are very uniform in appearance being built of hewn timber nicely laid up, the corners hewed or dovetailed, and the seams made tight with plaster or moss. For seventy miles this side Quebec these little cottages are seldom so much as a quarter of a mile apart; they are usually only one story high, with steep roofs, and being white-washed all over, present rather a singular appearance. They are generally fitted with wooden window shutters on the outside, similar to the stores of New England, and the windows open on hinges in the same manner as the shutters. The lands along these rivers are well cleared from wood and appear to have been long cultivated. The settlers are mostly French, with some Irish, and very few from the United States. In the interior their houses are not often re-

markable for cleanliness, though some present perfect specimens of neatness, industry and frugality.

At St. Marie, thirty miles from the city, is a custom-house at which travellers from the States must report themselves, and if they have any articles of merchandise, pay the duties or they are liable to seizure. This road terminates at Point Levi, opposite to Quebec; from which is one of the finest views of the city and surrounding country well worthy the attention of painters. The city, with its spires and citadel, and are before you; on the left the lower town and the plains of Abraham; on the right the beautiful hills and villages of Beauport and Montmorenci; the broad St. Lawrence, this mighty outlet from the great lakes, intervenes with its numerous shipping, while the bay on the right bears a considerable resemblance to those of Genoa and Naples, which have been so long celebrated as models of the beautiful and picturesque in natural scenery.

There are but few places better calculated to gratify the reasonable curiosity of a New Englander than the city of Quebec; the strongest town in America, and one of the strongest in the world surrounded by massive walls and gates, which make the whole city a most complete fortification. These walls are mounted with heavy artillery and constantly patrolled by soldiers under arms—the streets narrow, crooked and irregular—the buildings all of stone, compactly and permanently built—the population dense, foreign in language and governed by still another foreign power; and all this in the interior of North America and less than two hundred miles from the villages upon our own Kennebec.

The houses in Canada, both in the city and country, are heated in all parts by large cast-iron stoves, instead of open fire places, and are made so comfortably warm that servants are seen about house in their shirt-sleeves and slippers and in every respect dressed as in summer; green-house plants are very common at the windows, fresh and vigorous as in spring; while the snow without is three feet deep and the thermometer below zero for three days succession. The morning we left the city (Feb. 20,) the thermometer stood at 15deg. below zero.

The Canadians are smaller in stature than the New Englanders, but appear hearty and robust. The females are of much more florid complexion and much more subject to exposure than in the United States. The peasantry are all, male and female, clad in coarse home made cloth, generally of a mixed color, which appears particularly warm and comfortable. Many wear caps of the same, or red woolled caps of a conical form, which come down over the forehead and ears and protect the head from the intense cold of a Canadian winter.—In the city they are also well protected from cold. Hats are rarely seen, and straw bonnets never; but in their places ponderous fur caps and bonnets of the same material, or of black velvet;—while every article of apparel seems intended rather for comfort and economy than for ornament.

From an intelligent Irishman, resident at St. Marie, we are informed that the Canadian peasants have very little enterprise or ambition for improvement, that their farming utensils are generally very poor, that they plough their lands seldom more than six inches deep, and often cultivate the same piece of land for the same kind of produce for very many years in succession. Indeed, like the French peasantry of their mother country, they appear contented in ignorance, live only for the present, and take but little thought for the future. They manifest but little concern with affairs of government; and seldom do we find a people so little oppressed by taxation and so well protected in their enjoyment of every civil and religious privilege.

The roads are kept in good repair by the inhabitants; and among the Catholics one twenty-fifth of the grain goes to the clergy; separate from this we could not learn that any tax was paid except a small percentage on the value of land, which goes to the seignior. Free schools are common in the villages, supported by government; and so far are the Canadians from aiding in the revenues of Britain, that they are said to be an actual charge upon that empire. The lands upon the rivers, we are told, are very productive even under the present unskillful mode of culture; and this remark was verified by the fact that we saw only two medicants during the residence of more than a week among the Canadians. And there are very few instances of extreme poverty either in the city or in the country.

Among the other objects of curiosity we should not omit to mention the Cross and the Maypole, which are seen placed in every village in some conspicuous place. The cross is commonly made of wood, rising from twenty to thirty

feet high, and frequently, as on the old continent, surmounted by a crown of thorns, with a cup, hammer, spear, and other instruments of the crucifixion.—The maypoles have much resemblance to an American flag-staff, being from twenty to forty feet high, and painted of diversified colors. They are erected in honor of some of their best citizens, and generally military officers, and a dance and other festivities accompany the celebration. It is customary for the person receiving this distinguished honor to give his guests a good dinner.

The Canadians are excessively fond of smoking, and the pipe is generally the first thing in the morning and the last at night. Tobacco in other forms is not so much used as in New England. Dogs are so common that they are a perfect nuisance. In the city they are used to draw little carriages loaded with milk, Meat, &c.

It is much to be regretted that in so fine a country as Lower Canada no better attention is paid to the improvements in agriculture and the mechanic arts. Possessed of a fertile soil, capable of producing all the necessities and enough of the luxuries of life, with numerous streams which might easily be made to drive the various kinds of machinery for manufacturing purposes; in summer possessing a delightful climate, and in winter provided with every thing necessary to protect them from the severity of the weather; nothing is wanting but a little Yankee enterprise to raise this country to an elevated rank in the scale of nations.

In travelling in Canada, a citizen of the U. States very soon perceives that he is far removed from the customs of his country. The fences made of stakes driven into the ground—the houses built like so many fortifications of timber, with outside shutters to their windows—a foreign language of which the French predominates and continually salutes the ear with its melodious *oui monsieur*. And more than all, the immense catholic churches which are seen in every village, handsomely and often splendidly decorated in the interior with paintings and rich gildings; and with steeples covered with tin-plate, which shed a flood of light upon the astonished beholder.—All these combine to transfer the traveller in imagination, to the mother country on the other side of the Atlantic.

Canada, though under an English government, is yet a French country.—There is, as in France, the same distinction between the citizen and the peasant, the same affable, polite and courteous deportment, the same unaffected gracefulness of manner and readiness to serve a stranger, which so strongly characterize the mother country. It is now more than seventy years since the overthrow of the French empire in Canada, and it is surprising to find how little change has been effected during this time in the customs and manners of the inhabitants. While populous towns, cities and states have risen from our western wilds, where nothing was heard fifty years since but the noise of wild beasts and the still more terrible yell of the savage, the peaceful Canadian has pursued unmoled the track of his forefathers, and exhibits at this moment a fair specimen of what they left on the other side of the great waters near two centuries ago.

The following is a list of places with their respective distances:

From Waterville to Soulen, Boies' Tavern	30 m.
Joseph Spaulding's	20
Bridge at the forks	10
Parlin's pond—Baker's	15
Capt. Holden's on Moose river	14
Jonas' Camp	21
John Owen's	23
St. Marie—Slavins'	30
Quebec by Pt. Levi	30

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From the Salem Observer.

The morning paper.—The following scene passed at our friend's house, the other day, which we record as in no way derogatory to his good temper or taste; and as commendable to our lady.

Mrs. S. “Mr. S. breakfast is ready if you please.” Mr. S. “Yes my dear.” “Here Theodore, you have not yet bro’t in the paper, and dried it, and laid it upon the table.” Theo. “I’ve been to the door, sir, and it isn’t yet come.” “Look again, Theodore.” “Breakfast is on the table if you please, Mr. S.” “The paper has’nt come, sir.” “Look at the side door, Theodore.” “The coffee and toast will get cool, I’m afraid, my dear.” “In one moment, Mrs. S; I want to glance my eye over the paper.” “Not there, sir.” “Confound the carrier! he is loitering by the way.” “Some late news, my dear, perhaps, that has delayed the printing; will you please to set down to the table.” “Yes, Theodore, look again.” “Your coffee, Mr. S.” “Not yet come, sir.” “Run to the office quick, do you hear, Theodore.”

“The coffee is cold, Mrs. S.—burnt too much—bad flavor.” “I was fearful it would get cool, my dear.” “Has the boy returned?” “No, my dear, he has just gone.” The toast is burnt, Mrs. S. the butter is rank. Has the boy returned?” “Not yet, Mr. S. It is the same butter we have used for the week past, and I have heard no complaint before.” “Here is the paper, sir.” “Hand it here.” (Read) “Late and very important news from Europe. Revolution in,” &c.—“Here is a fresh cup, Mr. S.” “Thank you, my dear, let it cool if you please.” (Reads) “Will you take another piece of toast, Mr. S.” “Thank you, this is very good.”—(Puts down the paper.)—“This coffee is very fine—the toast is excellent.” “The paper possesses a wonderful charm, Mr. S.” “The newspaper my dear, ’tis the boast and pride of the age! A man awakes in the morning, and the world (Heaven bless the printer) is compressed under the knocker of his door! The movements of the nations are brought to his fire-side, the Senate and the field! What has a man to do with eating until he has looked about him into the world! He who would deny himself the gratification of a morning paper, must be a niggard indeed; and would bandage his own eyes and walk blindfolded—or hanging upon his neighbor, would as reasonably borrow a fire-place.”

From the Education Reporter.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The necessary steps to double the amount of instruction now obtained from the time and money spent on common schools; are few and simple.

1. Let county conventions of teachers be held throughout the country, some time during the month of May; and some person engaged to exhibit and explain to each meeting a few improved exercises, of so simple a character that every lady and gentleman present can immediately adopt them for the benefit of their pupils.

2. Let school committees, or some other friends of schools in each town, procure the necessary facilities to secure the attendance of their teachers, at the convention in the county where they reside.

3. Let parents or other individuals give to each child, who attends school, a few cents to contribute for the purpose of procuring an apparatus for visible illustrations.

4. Let parents, especially mothers, visit the schools which their children attend; to witness the improvement; which will not only encourage the pupils, but entertain and instruct themselves.

These steps, which can evidently be taken in every school district throughout the Union; would never fail, judging from experience, to render the money expended for teachers; books, &c. at least doubly valuable.

HOW TO KEEP WARM ON A COLD NIGHT.

Reader—in winter's storm, and thou in bed hast ever said—
God gracious! I shall freeze!
My knees,
My back, my toes,
My nose;
And then in great distress by frost,
Hath tossed,
Like nighty Fuzzbogs, who of old,
Flound'ed off the clothes and star'd of cold?
Then let me tell thee how to warm
The chilling blood throughout thy form—
If thou'rt a man and sleep'st alone,
Then be it known,
That if thou'rt old,
And feel the cold,
Or ever young and tender,
The way to render
A cold night comforting,
Is not sling
Is not the thing;
But rub thyself with cloth and crash!—
Don't think it rash,
For I know
It is not so,
But gives a glow
From head to toe,
Then jump between cold linen sheets,
Thou'lt soon be 'customed to such feats;
Next roll thyself, [in this there's a knack,
One side and 'other, till snug t'hy back
Fits well the covering,
Like wings of her, o'er chickens hovering,
This in most cases keeps one warm,
From nine at night, till next day's dawn.
But should a case occur, because
Thou'st gone to bed without thy draws,
That thou art, like to freeze,
For want of flannel about thy knees,
Then take them in, although 'tant right
To wear thy Jannel draws at night.

PRICES PAID FOR COPY-RIGHTS. Cha-teaubriand received for his complete works from the bookseller L'Avocat, half a million of francs. Moore has a life annuity of \$500 for his Irish melodies. Sir Walter Scott received in 1815, for his three last poems, 3000 guineas a piece. Campbell, for his Pleasures of Hope, after it had been published fifteen years, 1000 guineas; for his Gertrude, after having been published six years 1500 guineas. Byron received for the fourth canto of Childe Harold, 2100£. Cowper's poems, in 1815, though the copyright had only two years to run, were sold for 8000 guineas. Cona a German bookseller, is said to have given Goethe for his complete works 30,000 crowns.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at New-York, from England, papers have been received from London and Liverpool, which contain accounts from Paris to 21st Feb.

A letter from London, dated 22d Feb. says: "The continued agitations in Paris, the state of Belgium and Poland, and insurrections in Italy, have confirmed the impression here, but war between France and some one, or perhaps all of the three great Northern Powers, is inevitable. Our own and all continental stocks have fallen in consequence."

LONDON, Feb. 21 (evening.) There has been much gloom in the city to day, and the slight hope which prevailed early in last week, that it was still possible the peace of Europe might be preserved is fast disappearing. All are now looking to Paris, as the scene of more immediate danger, with the most anxious interest; and, should the present struggle end in the subversion of the French ministry, there is scarcely a merchant to be met with on the Exchange who is not ready to confess his fears of the worst consequences.

ALARMING STATE OF PARIS. A funeral mass for the Duke of Berri was celebrated on the 14th of Feb. at the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and against the advice of the magistrates at Paris. In that old Sanctuary all the celebrities of the Carlist faction had a rendezvous, and collected money for the wounded of the Ex-Royal Guard. A bust of the Duke de Bordeaux was paraded in the church, and the consequence was, that the crowd assembled without rushed into the church, and put to flight the whole assembly. The people then broke into the presbytery, and were prevented with the utmost difficulty, by the National Guard, from precipitating in the Seine several priests. The ruin around the church was immense the whole afternoon. In a short time the fine gilded cross, with the fleur de lis at its angles, which crowns the steeple, raised a general cry of rage. The National Guard joined the people in demanding its destruction. Workmen were sent for, and under the protection of the National Guard, at torch light, with municipal guards about the church the cross was precipitated, and fell with a thundering noise, amidst the tumultuous applause of the people, and the full chorus of the Marseillais. The night was pretty calm, but immense parties of people shouting, "Down with the priests!" filled the streets. On the following morning another scene took place of which it is impossible to give any description. The multitude succeeded in taking possession of the church, and not an altar nor a glass nor a chair, nor a bit of wood is left. All the gold and silver ornaments were conveyed to the Louvre in mock ceremony, and some of them thrown on the tombs of the victims, opposite which the curate of the church had thought proper to perform the Carlist exhibition. However, nobody perished. The National Guard saved every priest who was attacked. Paris was in the most violent state of effervescence for several days.

On the 15th, the church of St. Paul was attacked, and all the objects ornamented with fleurs de lis destroyed; many in wood were brought out and burnt before the church. Several persons who were carrying off articles they had stolen were arrested. In the evening the cross was pulled down amidst loud acclamations. At the church of Notre Dame, an officer of the National Guards, who attempted to prevent the populace dislodging the cross was roughly handled. The fleurs-de-lis sculptured under the galleries of the Exchange were on the 16th covered with plaster, and those in front of the Palais Royal were on the 17th ordered by the King to be removed in the course of the night.

The King has issued an ordinance to change the State Seal. At the same time His Majesty has given orders to remove the fleurs-de-lis where it can be done without defacing the public monuments.

PARIS, Feb. 18. The crisis is at hand—we can now say so. But for the National Guard, the Republic would have been proclaimed yesterday in Paris;—and what a Republic!—Such a one as would have commenced in the devastation of churches, the tearing down of the cross, and violence against the clergy. We must say, however, the Republican movement has gained ground in those latter days, for they have delivered up to the insignia of religion, and the emblems of royalty.

PARIS, Feb. 18, (evening.) Private Correspondence.—I must refer you to the newspapers of this day and evening for an account of the stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies, upon the subject of the late tumults: in fact, it would be impossible to describe to you the tumultuous uproar of which the French Senate was the arena, on this occasion.

Members rushing in crowds from their seats to the tribune: facing with clenched fists, the Ministers of the King:—making, in fact, all kinds of violent gesticulations, and uttering the wildest exclamations, like school boys broke loose for their play ground, and there suddenly rushing into a furious combat.

The Republican party is at this moment making a desperate effort to ruin the present Ministers, who certainly appear to want the decision of character necessary to carry the King through the difficult struggle in which he is engaged.

PARIS, Feb. 19. The image of our Saviour has been removed from all the apartments of the Palais de Justice. At 6 o'clock in the morning three blacksmiths were employed in removing the fleurs-de-lis from the iron gates of the Palais de Justice. They have likewise been removed from all the other places inside of the Palais, where they had hitherto been suffered to remain.

AFFAIRS OF POLAND.

WARSAW, Feb. 7. The day before yesterday the Russians passed the frontiers in five places. A great battle is expected by the 12th at farthest. Warsaw will soon be declared in a state of siege; the cannon already placed on the ramparts. It was not believed that Count Diebitsch would enter now, because if the first attack does not succeed he incurs great danger. His army advancing against us amounts to about 160,000 men. At present we have to oppose him only 57,000 men in the field, and the patriotism of our people. The 17 new regiments of infantry are not yet organized. The organization of the cavalry is more advanced, and it will be complete and ready to take the field in a fortnight.

From the *Messenger des Chambres* of February 21,

General Diebitsch has invaded Poland by a grand stratagemic movement, of which the aim and combination are as follows:—The body of the Russian army enters at four points.—At Augustowa Bialstock, Drohicun, and Brex Litewski, on a base of from sixty to eighty leagues. Two of these four division march towards Warsaw, to besiege it on the two sides of the Vistule. A third division appears destined for the siege of Modlin, and the fourth to keep the country and protect these two sieges. As to the forces of the Polish army, it appears that they fell back upon Warsaw and Modlin; but it is probable that they will await the enemy in one of the positions which cover the approaches to these places, and that the Russians will not be able to pass on without a battle.

At the moment when the Russians entered, the two principal bodies of the Polish army were at Biala and at Lomza. The natural retreat of the former is upon Warsaw, that of the second on Modlin. The large national reserve was increased daily at Warsaw. The military dispositions assumed by the Poles are perfectly judicious. The more they concentrate their force, the stronger they will be, whilst their enemy will be compelled to arrange themselves about them in an extended circle.

LONDON, Feb. 23. We received last night Hamburg Papers to the 15th of Feb. They describe the enthusiasm in Poland as very great. An engagement of no great consequence with the Russians, seems to have taken place near Novoerod; but the Poles intend to have their grand struggle near Warsaw.—They consider the early thaw as very much in their favor, impeding the march of the Russian material. The spirit in Prussian Poland is said to have evinced itself in the most decided manner in favor of the Poles.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—(News of the morning.)—An express which left Bastia on the 12th current, and arrived at Toulon on the 13th brought the news that the kingdom of Naples, the whole of Romagna, the Duchies of Lucca and Piamonte, the Duchy of Modena, and almost the whole of Tuscany were in a state of insurrection, and that Italian tricolors were every where hoisted without opposition. It is also said that an extraordinary courier arrived yesterday at Marseilles, who brought the intelligence of an open revolution at Genoa, where the troops had taken the side of the people.

TUNIS, Feb. 11. The insurrection of the Duchy of Modena is complete. The Government of the insurgents is recognized there without opposition.—The Duke, on quitting Modena, resigned his authority to a Council of Regency; but the insurgents from the country soon marched upon the town, and the Regency took to flight. The Duke took with him to Mantua the chief conspirator Menotti, whose house was taken by the troops after a bloody combat. He is one of the richest merchants of Modena. The Revolution of Bologna is spreading without obstacle throughout all Romagna. The Provisional Government is composed of the most respectable inhabitants of the country. Hitherto everything has been quiet in Lombardy.—No Austrian troops has as yet made any movement. Tranquillity also reigns in Piedmont.

MODENA, Feb. 11. At the moment of my writing, the city is tranquil.—Bologna and all Romagna have broken the arms of the Pope, and restored the Lion and the Tri-colored flag. Parma and Piacenza have followed this example; the National Guard is organized. All persons imprisoned for political offences have been set at liberty.

LONDON, Feb. 21. The Italian patriots have proclaimed the "Union of Italy." It is said that the insurrection has extended so far south as Civita Veschia, and one letter states that the tri-color floats on the cupola of St. Peter's, at Rome. The Bolognese Provincial Government has issued a proclamation, headed "Liberty, Independence and Union," in which it is said that "all the Italians will join in relieving their beautiful country from the degrading yoke of foreigners."

LONDON, Feb. 21. The report which reached town on Saturday, that a revolution had broken out at Lisbon and that the contemptible tyrant of Portugal had fled from his capital, gave general satisfaction. We are sorry that no additional information enables us to confirm the statement.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 14th.—Mr. O'Connell delivered his last speech yesterday at a meeting of the wine porters, and was to set out immediately for England. The following extracts from his speech, which was quite as revolutionary as any of his former ones, will no doubt excite surprise.

"It is stated in the Evening Post that I pleaded guilty to eight of fourteen counts of the indictment. A greater falsehood was never stated, even in that paper. I would rather that the arm was cut off from this body than plead guilty to one count. [Loud Cheers.] If I have allowed judgment to go by default on fourteen counts, it is because I dispute the construction of law by the Attorney General and that I have the liberty of carrying through the twelve judges, to the House of Lords the question of law, which I shall not discuss till then. It has been said that I have agreed to give up the agitation of the question of the Repeal of the Union. I utterly deny it, and here I am asserting who can contradict the assertion?—[Cheers.] They may crush me, but they cannot daunt—they can neither bribe me, nor frighten me, and here I am as uncompromising an advocate for the Repeal of the Union as ever I was." [Loud and continued cheers.]

It is asserted that Mr. O'Connell is positively to be brought to judgment next term.

Young Napoleon made his debut in society at the English ambassador's ball at Vienna on the 5th, and at that of the Russian Ambassador the following day.

It would appear by the Brussels paper that the Belgians are to have the brother of the king of Naples for their Sovereign.

The Russian army on the frontiers of Poland were suffering much from illness and severe weather.

Great distress among the poor prevailed in Ireland. The subject had been brought before the English Parliament.

An American vessel loaded with arms had been seized in the River Shannon, but the government had not yet been informed where the vessel was going, or for what purpose the arms were intended.

In the British House of Commons on the 16th of February, a distinct denial was given by the Government of its having entered into any compromise with Mr. O'Connell.

Cobbett has been indicted for certain publications in his paper, and a bench warrant issued for his arrest.

The breakfast of the ex-ministers of France costs a franc and a half each;—their dinner five francs, and the service of their chambers a franc and a quarter. Their washing is nine francs a month.—The whole charge of the prison is something less than 470 pounds a year. They are well lodged, and well treated in every respect. They occupy four officer's rooms in the castle, the doors of which open into the same passage. They are allowed to communicate when they please in a fifth room, which they make their dining room. The castle in which they are confined, is the one where the famous iron cage used to be.

The number of taxable and the total amount of the valuation of property in the several Counties in this State is as follows:—

Counties.	No. of Polls.	Valuation.
York,	8529	\$3,731,659
Cumberland,	9970	6,175,319 45
Lincoln,	9421	3,811,624
Penobscot,	5549	1,892,812
Somerset,	5669	1,956,593 79
Oxford,	5978	2,244,619 37
Hancock,	4090	1,557,571 12
Waldo,	5328	1,706,426 51
Washington,	4697	1,428,060
Kennebec,	8755	4,302,502
Total,	66,986	\$28,807,687 24

Among the early laws enacted in Connecticut, the following is the substance of one: No man shall carry to meeting for a Sabbath luncheon, a *dough nut*, so long that while he is eating at one end, he cannot keep the pigs from eating the other.

Tide turned.—A ship has arrived at Philadelphia from Canton with \$24,000 in specie! American cotton goods have done this.

SINGULAR MANŒUVRE. Mr. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, has always professed to act on the principle of that patriot statesman William Lowndes, *neither to seek nor to decline office*. In his first message to Congress, in 1829, he recommended an amendment to the constitution "to limit the service of a Chief Magistrate to a single term of either four or six years." In his last message, he advocates an amendment more at length, and, after speaking of the danger of the President's employing his first term in electioneering to secure a re-election, concludes—"I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment to the constitution, as will render him ineligible after one term of service."

In other times or in another country, it would be expected that a public man should preserve consistency between his professions and his practice. But experience has taught us a different lesson since the present political great men have borne rule. We no longer expect of a Jackson, a Van Buren, or any disciple of that new political school whose only distinguishing characteristic is preeminence in selfish and unscrupulous ambition, the fulfilment of their promises, or a continuance in any line of policy not calculated to advance their own ambitious ends. Accordingly it was without surprise that we witnessed the establishment of the Globe at the seat of government, when the Telegraph was suspected of agreeing with the President in the opinion that he ought not to be re-elected; and the denunciation by the Globe of Mr. Mac Duffie, for introducing into the House a proposition to amend the constitution based on the recommendation in the messages. It is now well understood that the prominent feature of the party tactics of the powers that be, is to make pretensions to the most popular and democratic principles, while their measures tend to undermine and overthrow everything truly free and republican in our institutions.

The inconsistency of the President was crowned by the official announcement of the Globe that he might be considered a candidate for re-election. This must be viewed as a species of self-nomination, and furnishes a striking proof of the sincerity of the proposition to make the President ineligible to re-election.

But we confess we were not prepared for a development which has been recently made in Pennsylvania, however convinced we may have been of the disregard for principle and propriety which was to be expected of the members of the present administration. Not long since a meeting of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature was held, and a letter prepared and forwarded to the President, requesting him to consent to be re-elected. This proceeding excited a good deal of surprise, as it was known that a great change had taken place in the public sentiment in Pennsylvania and was still going on, promising in the end a glorious triumph of principles over men. The movement, however, was soon accounted for. The fact transpired that a member of the Senate had received a letter from Andrew J. Donelson, the Private Secretary of the President, *DIRECTED AND FRANKED BY ANDREW JACKSON HIMSELF*, advising such a letter as was sent to the President, approving of his administration, and requesting him to consent to a re-election. (To this letter of course Mr. Van Buren returned a gracious answer, signed "A. Jackson.") Mr. Donelson has come out under his own hand, admitting the fact of the letter, but he asserts that if the President franked it, it was without knowing its contents. He says that Mr. Krepps of the Pennsylvania Senate wrote him to know if such a letter as was subsequently sent would embarrass the President, &c., and he replied that on the contrary it would be very gratifying to him. This reply is published; but the previous letter of Senator Krepps, and perhaps a still earlier letter from Mr. Donelson to Mr. Krepps, have been called for in vain.

If Mr. Donelson commenced the correspondence, we can easily believe that the President directed and franked his second letter without seeing its contents—the whole plan having been previously agreed upon. But if, as Mr. D. evidently wishes us to suppose, the Pennsylvania Senator wrote the first letter of the series, what was his object and desires? to get the opinion of A. J. Donelson, as a guide for the Legislature and Jackson party of that state? It is very obvious that no sort of consequence could be attached to anything he might think or say, except what resulted from his connexion with the President. It was the wish of the President, which was important to his Pennsylvania partisans; and that wish was signified to them by his Private Secretary, in a letter directed and franked by the President himself.—If any man believes, notwithstanding that the President was ignorant of the whole correspondence, he must think him the merest cipher that ever increased the importance of its dependents, or possess an abundance of that charity which "believeth all things." *Kennebec Journal.*

Shares in the Boston and Lowell rail road have been sold at 35 per cent. advance! Two or three factories and a great number of other buildings are to be built at Lowell this summer.

JOHN MCLEAN OF OHIO.—In a letter to one of his friends, written many years ago, Judge McLean thus speaks of the means of the then existing cabinet to maintain the good will of the people:—"Patronage," says he, "yields a powerful influence only when it is properly used. The moral force arising from a deep conviction in the public mind, that patronage is employed with a single eye to public interest, will be overwhelming. It will enlist on the side of the administration the feelings of every good man.—To embody such a power, time is requisite. Its growth may be slow, but it will be sure. The administration must lay the foundation on its acts, and then build the superstructure. It must win its way to the public confidence, not by blazoning the characters and high qualifications of the incumbents, but by the series of public measures which shall afford convincing evidence, that the powers conferred are faithfully exercised for the common benefit. If, in such a course there be a failure, nothing but office is lost—character, honor, and every thing which a high minded man can value are preserved."

From the New England Farmer.

EXTIRPATING BORER.

Mr. David Prouty, of Hanover Plymouth County, has sent a letter to the Trustees, dated Oct. 19, 1830, on the subject of the Apple Borer, which the committee advise to have published with this report. They fear, however, that no effectual remedy has yet been formed to extirpate this most mischievous worm. They invite further attempts to destroy this enemy of our favorite fruit tree.

Respectfully submitted,

P. C. BROOKS, Chairman.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—The cheapest and most effectual mode of extirpating the Borer that attacks the apple tree, which has come to my knowledge is the application of sharp, coarse gravel, applied as follows: viz. dig off the turf about 4 inches deep, 6 inches to a foot from the tree;—spread about half a common cart-load of the afore described gravel, so as to come in close contact with the tree—this article the borer dislikes, and immediately makes his escape;—this has been entirely and completely successful in my orchards for three years past; it may have been tried by others, but I have seen no account of it. I would recommend a general trial the ensuing year, having the fullest confidence in its entire success.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

DANIEL PROUTY.

Hanover Oct. 19, 1830.

The New York Enquirer speaking of Smith, the person taken up for robbing the City Bank, says:—

"He is, we believe, a native of England, although a report is in circulation that he is a South Carolinian. His wife to whom he was married in London, and who is a very handsome and highly interesting looking woman, (probably aged about 26 years,) was brought up to be examined. She denied all knowledge of the transaction, but was, however, committed to prison. When about to be sent there, she returned from the inner door of the Police Office, and requested from Mr. Justice Hopsen that her children might be allowed to remain with her; the magistrate referred her to Mr. Homan, the officer who was about to take charge of her, and he granted the request. The third person apprehended, who appeared to know the prisoner, was examined, but nothing material was elicited; he stated that his name was Pye, the son of a man who lives out of the city, and who is a distiller; he was committed for a further examination."

The Maine Patriot affects to understand us as accusing Mr. Sprague as deserting his party. If our language can be construed to bear any such meaning it must have been awkwardly framed.—We never heard that Mr. Sprague was even suspected of Jacksonism. Surely his speeches and votes should rescue him from such a serious imputation.

If the voice of the State could be fully expressed at the next September election, we might calculate that his place in the Senate could be supplied by a good Republican, but since his nomination, there has been most abominable & shameless cutting and carving in the apportionment of State Representatives, not only to give permanent and undue advantage to the Jackson towns, but to give them in the classed towns that take turns, a great advantage in the present year, with special reference to the election of Senators in Congress. There have been veteran managers at work; and unless the eyes of the people are fully opened to the wickedness of these legislative proceedings, and they indignantly resent them, the Jackson party, though far in the minority for Governor, may obtain a majority in the Legislature. It is well to disappoint them, so far at least as Mr. Sprague is concerned.

The Patriot talks sneeringly of the "prudent, skillful, discreet leaders" of our party. We acknowledge no leaders; wear no man's livery, no man's collar.—We consult together as fellow citizens,

looking only to the public good; agree, as well as we can, and are willing to bear the taunts of those who are governed by a severe party discipline; who move like a well drilled army in perfect obedience to the Bashaws of one, two, or three tails, who lead them in their party wars of conquest and plunder, in which the officer gets all the booty, and the private gets—perhaps a little grog, and a broken shin.—*Kennebec Journal.*

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

WE send the bills of a number of our subscribers in this week's paper—we hope they will remit us the amount of them soon. All kinds of grain will be received in payment, if delivered immediately.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The returns of votes for Governor, in 160 towns heard from, are for LEVI LINCOLN, (Republican) 23,922; for MARCUS MORTON, (Jackson) 8410. The Boston Daily Advertiser says that Gov. Lincoln and Lieut. Gov. Winthrop, are re-elected by majorities of 6 or 8 thousand votes larger than last year.

There was no choice of a Representative to Congress in Essex North District.—The votes were, for Cushing, 2109; Osgood, 1531; Marston, 1136; Scattering, 124.

In Bristol District, there was no choice of Representative to Congress.—Mr. Hodges had 2276; Mr. Ruggles (anti-masonic) 2371; scattering, 225.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—John S. Peters is chosen Governor.—Thomas Day, Secretary.—Isaac Spencer, Treasurer. There is no choice of Lieut. Governor. The National Republican ticket for Members of Congress, is chosen by a majority of about 5000 votes, having received over 10,000 votes. The Jackson ticket received about 5000 votes. The Hartford Mercury, in speaking of the election, says—

In giving the result of the election in this State, we cannot but congratulate the friends of union—of good order—of the American System, and of Henry Clay, throughout the country, on the proud attitude which Connecticut has assumed; and which, we trust, she will hereafter maintain. A year ago our opponents claimed, and caused it to be believed abroad, that Connecticut was a Jackson State. So boldly was this asserted, and so much as if they believed it themselves that many were deceived and gave up the republicanism of the State as "among the things lost upon earth." We have always contended, and most sincerely believed, that, stripped of its assumed disguise, there would be found very little, if any Jacksonism among our independent and enlightened population.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR.—I resolved myself into a committee, the other day in behalf of the readers of the Observer, to examine and select the most proper and efficient means of being comfortable, during the present dull weather, and muddy going, and now ask leave to report.—That in the opinion of your committee you should try, in the first place, CONVERSATION.—Not that we expect to find in ourselves, or others at present, the same happy facility in making small talk, as on a keen December evening, when we are in the midst of cider and apples, and smiling faces, before a huge fire, with the moonlight flashing through the windows,—no, we cannot come up to this pattern, to be sure; but even now a little chat will do much to keep the hypos at bay.

Secondly, READING. This will do very well for a leisure half hour or so, but you cannot study—do not attempt it—try something of easy digestion, a novel—a magazine, or some pleasant social newspaper like the Observer. These are the medium of communication between the learned and the vulgar world, like the dragonum explaining the pleasure of the Commander of the Faithful to the infidel dog of an ambassador.

Thirdly, SMOKING. When you perceive your sleepy, listless feelings to be fast turning to gall, then clap a cigar in the corner of your mouth, and suffocate all these vile sensations in tobacco smoke. But don't meddle with the "oil of molasses,"—depend on it, my friend, 'tis no time to get slued.

Fourthly, MUSIC.—Just for the sake of variety, take your flute, and breathe a few notes of Auld Lang Syne, or some other of those rich old melodies; or if you please, try a waltz. What beautiful things those are—wild, abrupt, and incoherent in their expression, and partaking largely of that dreaming spirit, which is so characteristic of the Germans.

Lastly. When all these fail of producing the desired effect, slip on your boots, hat and gloves, go to the stable and get out your horse, but don't think of lumbering through the mud in a carriage—clap on your saddle, and be off. And

now if your steed has not the reputation of being perfectly sure on the foot, mind how you ride. For your horse to dismount you without leave, in the present state of the roads, will put your patience to a severe trial. I will relate a case in point. Once in days of yore I was travelling on horseback, in the company of a celebrated jockey. He was recommending his horse to be "better than the best," and among other things, remarkably sure-footed. "I never knew him to stumble," says he, "during the whole time I have owned him," something interrupted him here, I turned to see what was the matter—his horse was down, and the jockey was trotting on his hands and knees, through a puddle of water. He got up, and having gained his hold on the bridle, laid his cow-skin across the ribs of the poor beast with such affect that he dashed round in agony, and covered the coat of his owner, with a new stratum of mud, in addition to the one gained by his fall. Let no one presume to mount a horse of this kind, till the roads are dry R.

The Storm of last Friday and Saturday were severe on all our coast. Few vessels, we presume were off our coast, on account of the bad weather which preceded it. Vessels in harbors this side of Cape Cod; have not suffered great damage, but in Providence some mischief was done, and in New York eight or ten sloops and schooners were sunk, and a large number of vessels were injured more or less. One steam boat sunk.

In this State the damage chiefly consisted in blowing down fences and light buildings. After blowing from the south with great violence for several days, the wind veered to the northwest on Sunday night, and blew equally strong, accompanied by a snow storm.

The flood did some damage on the Penobscot, not particularly noticed in our last. The Bangor Register, among other things, mentions that the bridge and dam at Levant, & the bridge at Jameson's, have been carried away; the bridge at Stillwater, also, which cost between 4000 and \$5000; the bridge at Six Mile Falls in Bangor, nearly destroyed; a great number of small bridges, and much lumber swept away. It is thought that the appropriation of \$5000 by the State, the past winter, will not repair the damage on the State road.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

YORK. Benjamin J. Herrick, of Alfred. Sheriff.

HANCOCK. Charles Hutchings, Jr. of Penobscot. Sheriff.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

YORK. James Ayer, Newfield; David Boyd, South Berwick.

CUMBERLAND. Philip Eastman, North Yarmouth; Chairman; Charles Fox, Portland; Edmund Mann, Gorham.

HANCOCK. Samuel Little, Bucksport; Chairman; Charles Jarvis, Ellsworth; Pelatiah Leach, Jr., Penobscot.

WASHINGTON. Samuel A. Morse, Machias; Chairman; Samuel Moore, Steuben; Andrew Hinkley, Calais.

KENNEBEC. Asa Kedington Jr., Waterville; Chairman; James Cochran, Monmouth; Asaph R. Nichols, Augusta.

OXFORD. James Starr, Jay, Chairman; Moses Mason, Bethel; Abel Gibson, Bloomfield.

SOMERSET. Asa Wyman, Milburn, Chairman; William R. Flint, Anson; David P. Palmer, Athens.

PENOBSCOT. Thomas A. Hill, Bangor, Chairman; Ephraim Goodale, Orrington; Joseph Kelsey, Guilford.

WALDO. Bohan P. Field, Belfast, Chairman; Jonathan Thayer, Camden; Joseph C. Small, Unity.

The Council adjourned on the 6th to meet at Augusta on the 8th instant in instant, where they will remain for a few days, for the purpose of directing the manner of finishing the Public Buildings.

Fine ripe strawberries have been plucked from vines growing in the open air in the garden of Dr. Williams, of Cambridgeport, Mass.

Stenography.—Mr. T. Towndrow, of Boston has published a complete guide to Stenography, or an entirely new system of writing short hand. Formed upon rational principles, and combining simplicity, brevity and perspicuity. For the use of schools and private tuition. "I should exhort," says T. Campbell Esq. Lord Rector of Glasgow University, "all young men to learn that most useful art, which, I believe will one day be studied as universally as common writing, and which will abridge the labor of penmanship to a degree that will materially quicken the intercourse of human thought."

DIED.
In Livermore, on the 29th ult. Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. John A. True, aged 26—on the 7th inst. Mrs. Lucinda, wife of Calvin Delano, 30—on the 8th inst. Mr. Ebenezer Pitts, 75.

Cart Wheels, &c.

FOR sale cheap, one pair of White Oak CART WHEELS—4 Woolen Wheels—an assortment of Joiners' Tools—1 Sword—2 Epaulets—2 Brass Pistols—1 sash—1 Feather—2 Military Hats—1 Belt—which will be sold low at a great bargain if applied for soon. ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, April 19 44

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

COMIC MIRROR:

Illustrated by upwards of TWO HUNDRED Caricatures, Sketches, and Comic Engravings, combining all the interest and spirit of the Domestic and Foreign Comic Annuals, and Laughable Drolleries.

PRICE ONLY \$1.50 PER ANN.

The public have now before them the Prospectus of a work of which Wit and Humor, are to constitute the principal ingredients. The publisher has observed the avidity with which productions of similar pretensions, are sought after, notwithstanding their leaden attempts at wit have been disfigured by coarse vulgarity, and too often evinced an utter disregard of decency, unimprudential that

Immodest words, admit of no defence, For want of decency, is want of sense.

The favorable disposition which the public have so constantly manifested towards similar attempts to amuse and entertain, has convinced the publisher that a well conducted and pleasing *melange* of Wit and Humor, will be extensively patronized. Under this impression he has made extensive arrangements, to procure at great cost, the best productions of a humorous nature both at home and abroad, including the comic works of Hood, Cruikshank, and other genuine sons of Comus; the Looking Glass, an amusing and unique affair, with numerous other laughable and mirth-inspiring subjects.

It is impossible, nor shall we think of attempting to give in a mere prospectus, an adequate idea of the variety and spirit which it shall be the constant aim to infuse into the pages of the COMIC MIRROR. It will be satisfactory, however, to show, by the testimony of the most distinguished physician, that invalids of almost every description will derive benefit from our labours; particularly those who are afflicted with weak nerves, lowness of spirits, and complaints of a dyspeptic or bilious nature. To these our work will prove invaluable, and the smile of good humor which will brighten the countenance, and the sense of inward satisfaction and self-placency which will assuredly put our patients in the best of humor with themselves and with the world, will induce them to throw forthwith, their bottles, pills, and "physic to the dogs."

We can only specify among the general and diversified topics of the future pages of the work:

Touchees at the Pride, Whims and Follies of the Times, in which the lash of satire will be used with unsparing severity; but always in such general terms, and with such perfect good nature, as to give no cause of personal offence.

Humors and vagaries of the Police Office, where human nature is exhibited in its true colours, and vice exposed in its naked deformity, only that the beacon may serve as a warning to the dissolute and vicious.

Doings of Folks about Town; the Ways of the World, and Peeps behind the Curtain; Caricatures; Tales of Humor; Sketches of Wit, and anecdotes of Celebrated Characters, men of Fancy and Fashion, who have nothing else to do but to entertain their neighbors, and inspire others with their flashes of Wit and merriment, which is "wont to set the table in a roar."

The whole will be illustrated by numerous Comic Engravings, executed at great expense, and which of themselves will furnish an inexhaustible fund of amusement, and may, better than any thing else, be taken up on a dull rainy day, or serve to beguile an hour which would otherwise pass heavily away.

TERMS.—Notwithstanding the heavy expense attending the publication of this singular and entirely unique work, the publisher has determined to put the subscription at the very lowest price at which it can possibly be afforded, confidently relying on an extensive patronage for remuneration. It will be published every other week, at only \$1.50 per annum, invariably in advance. Agents will be allowed a commission of fifteen per cent. on all remittances. No unpaid letters or orders without the amount of subscription will receive any attention, as the expense of the publication and the lowness of the subscription, will not warrant the publisher in doing otherwise.

Address S. R. KRAMER, Philadelphia. April 5, 1831.

Carding Machine

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Clap Board Machines.

The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE.

Brunswick, April 13, 1831. 3m44

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

Carding Machine.

FOR Sale one NEW CARDING MACHINE, made in the best manner, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber at Brunswick, Me.

NOAH HINKLEY. March 28th, 1831. 43

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE--CARTHAGE.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned, in the town of Carthage in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Carthage, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors if known,	No. of Lots	Range	Tax 1830	Deficient high way tax 1829	Deficient high way tax 1828
Ebenezer Newman	1	13	\$ 1.80		
Samuel White	1	15	" 84		
North White Jr.	1	15	" 60		
South White	3	17	2.16		
Unknown, West half	3	16	" 48		
Andros Holman	2	9	60		
David Dunlap Esq.	2	11	48		
Roger Merrill Esq.	2	15	48	3.75	
do.	3	12	" 96		
Bowman & Haskell	4	9	" 60	6.80	
Staples and Cary	4	16	" 48		
do.	4	17	1.80		
do.	5	16	" 48		
do.	5	17	2.40		
do.	6	16	" 48		
do.	13	6	2.28		
Joseph Perham	10	2	" 36		
Wm. Bowley	2	8	" 72	" 69	
do. undivided part	2	10	" 24		
Unknown	6	3	1.20		
Harvey Wait	1	22	" 36		
Unknown, north part	7	12	" 60		
Unknown	3	9	" "	5.44	

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Daniel Storer Esq. in said Carthage, at one o'clock in the afternoon on Monday the first day of August next, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. WILLIAM HUNT, Collector as aforesaid.

Dated at Carthage, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1831. 43.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE--SWEDEN.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Land hereafter mentioned, in the town of Sweden, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Sweden for the year A. D. 1829, in the respective sums following, viz:—

Lot.	Division.	Acres.	Value.	County, town.	State.	Tax.	School house
Elias Berry, No. 1	5	100	\$200.	1.30	5.65		

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Calvin Powers Esq., in said Sweden, at four of the clock in the afternoon on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

Dated at said Sweden, the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1831.

PERLEY STEVENS, Collector as aforesaid. 41

\$100 REWARD.

THE Subscriber, to his astonishment, finds that some druggists are vending a spurious Eye-Water, under the name of "Thompson's Eye-Water." As it is highly important that the public should be fully guarded against this dangerous imposition, he therefore offers the above reward to any person who will prosecute to conviction, the person or persons, who shall make and vend this spurious Eye-Water.

The spurious Eye-Water is now distinguished by a yellow and sometimes by a white label on the outside wrapper, bearing the signature of JOSHUA S. LEE, who has had the hardihood, also to wrap around each phial the subscriber's copy of directions and certificates, as his own.

N. B. The genuine Thompson's Eye Water bears on the outside wrapper of each Phial, a red label, containing his printed CAUTION against imposition, with the signature "I. Thompson," of N. London, Conn. in the hand writing of the subscriber, inventor and sole proprietor.

ISAAC THOMPSON: The genuine Eye Water having proved throughout the U. States and West Indies, effectual in curing the most severe cases of weak and inflamed eyes—Printers who copy the above notice into their papers, for three or four weeks, will contribute to the interests of humanity. If this alone be not a sufficient incouragement to publish the above, or their papers containing it, being sent to me by mail, they shall receive one dollar from me, or my authorized agents. New-London, Jan. 1, 1831. 41

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has contracted with the town of Norway to support all the poor of said town for one year from the date hereof, and that he has made provision for all of said poor; therefore, all persons are hereby forbid to harbor any of said poor, or furnish them with any clothing, food, or medicine, as no bill will be paid either by the town, or by the subscriber, unless by special contract.

HENRY W. MILLETT. Norway, March 14, 1831. 40

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

SIR—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL, Keeper of the Toll house, South Boston Bridge. Mr. T. KIDDER, Proprietor of the Conway Medicines. Boston, June 17th, 1829. * Price 50 cents.

SORE

AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studios, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES

EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMERIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA.

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. REIFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND AN-TIBILIOUS PILLS, in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulencies. Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

* None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 59, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE--NEWRY.

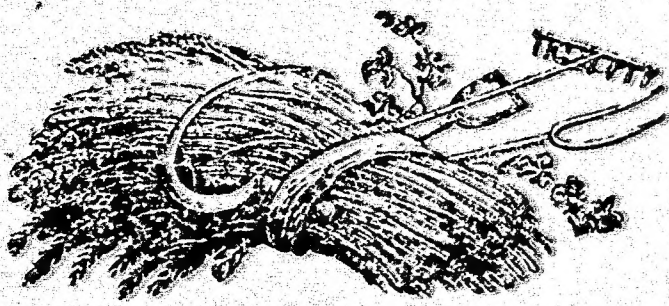
Notice is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following parcel of land, situated in said Newry in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that it is taxed for the year 1830, for State, County, Town and School Taxes, committed to the subscriber, Collector for said Newry, for said year, to collect as follows, viz:

Owner's name,	No. of acres.	Value.	State and County Tax.	Town and School Tax.	Total.
Formerly Sarah Jostwick, now supposed Theophilus Harris.		\$378 \$671, 5,61 14,09 19,70			
Credit for money paid,				5,00	
Balance due,				\$14,70	

Unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of June next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the old school house on Sunday-river in said Newry, at one of the clock in the afternoon, as will satisfy the same.

Collector of said Newry for 1830 ANDREW N. STOW. Newry, March 10, 1831 39

AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.



From the New England Farmer.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—I was much gratified by the many facts which appeared in the correspondence between Drs. Thacher and Smith, respecting that interesting creature the Honey Bee; and I think, that we may reasonably expect, as they have an intelligent and accomplished lady to assist them, that further valuable productions will appear.

The government and economy of the bee are not yet thoroughly understood. Many of their movements are enveloped in darkness. They manifest much art and sagacity in the construction of their habitation. Undoubtedly they have a language which we do not understand. They know an enemy from a friend. They have a wonderful policy—neatness economy and industry mark all their steps. They have never informed us of their counsels and results, nor of the management of their internal affairs. It seems, however, that their government is a monarchy and the sovereign a female. But are we correct? Is the chief ruler a female? If so, her majesty must act the strange part of a coquette in commanding a large retinue of admirers to be massacred without distinction. This looks unnatural; but were those, which are marked out for destruction, merely a pack of lazy fellows, that had grown fat by rioting on the proceeds of the laboring part of the community, it would, perhaps, appear otherwise.

Man, it seems, is unwilling to allow these insects any faculty, except merely innate instinct, with which they are endowed. But how do we know that they do not, in some degree at least, improve in their arts? Instinct is a term given to the sagacity and natural inclinations of animals of the lower creation? and reason is the term given to the sagacity and comprehension of man. Where lies the difference? How do we know that the insects are not capable of planning and comprehending their work? In many of their operations they seem to possess the faculty of perceiving what is right and best, and in fact to perform actions or things which seem to proceed from motives similar to those by which men are actuated. Very young animals appear not to possess that portion of sagacity which is observed in animals of the same species that have arrived to their natural perfection. If instinct be innate and there is no improvement by observation, instruction, or experience, how is it that young animals do not exercise that sagacity, which is observed in older ones? *

Dr. Thacher, asks the question, 'are these little insect bodies inspired with a soul, or can matter think?' No one will answer the latter part of the question in the affirmative. As to the former part, permit me to answer, they have a soul. Matter however organized, cannot of itself act or think. A system of organs is necessary for the action of the soul. The soul being nothing more nor less than a principle, having neither length nor breadth, is incapable of itself of any action or thought. In order to produce actions or thought, the soul must be connected with proper organs, and the more perfect will be the products of this union. The smallness of the insect can be no objection to the position here advanced. Admitting the position to be true, it does not follow, that the insect is endowed with the same faculties which eminently distinguish the human race—much less does it follow that because they have a soul, there must be a resurrection after death. However, if after death they should be brought to life, like Doctor Franklin's flies which were drowned in wine, bottled in Virginia, and resuscitated some months afterwards in Europe, they would be actuated by the same soul—being the self-same insect. On the whole, we believe the hypothesis to be true, that the Bee has a soul, and that it has proper organs for the union and action of this principle, and that the organs are more perfect than those of many other insects & less perfect than those of man.

R. G.

* Occasionally bees steal either from their near neighbors, or from those a mile or more distant, and sometimes in this way destroy a whole nation less strong than themselves. This they do when they are in no immediate want of provision. If this be an innate principle, then all bees would do the like, contrary to fact.

From the New England Farmer.

BEES.

MR. EDITOR—A writer in your last paper over the signature of 'A Countryman' makes several inquiries about Bees and Bee-hives. Although I am unable to answer his inquiries positively, yet what little I have experienced in the management of bees, may be of some use to him and other 'novices' (as he calls himself) in the business.

Having been much troubled with the bee moth in the old fashioned hives in the spring of 1829, I put a swarm into a hive made exactly from the description

of Mrs. Griffith's hive in Thatcher's Treatise, page 95. As the dimensions there given make a large hive, and the season was unfavorable for honey they did not quite fill the hive, and were let into the box. The last season I put two swarms more into the same kind of hive. The season proving favorable, about the first of August, I opened the holes in the three hives and let the bees pass up into the boxes. After my bees had done collecting honey in the fall, I took off the boxes, and had sixty pounds of pure honey and white comb in the three, entirely free from bee bread, young bees, or any other mixture. This being good toll, and not being able by the most careful examination to discover any appearance of moths at any time in hives of that construction, I am very decided in favor of Mrs. Griffith's hive. Some time in April, I lowered the bottom of the hive about half an inch, and kept it open until cold weather in the fall. This gave the bees a free passage on all except the hinge side.

Now whether 'the first made honey is free from bee bread and young bees,' I do not know, but I do know that my honey from the boxes was; and as the bee bread and young bees must be somewhere, I suppose it and they might be found among the first made honey, or rather in the first made comb. And whether all or any of the numerous plans for an Apiary, will prevent the moth from intruding, I am not able to say; but I believe that the smoothness of the inside of Mrs. Griffith's hive, and the shape of the lower part are a sufficient security against their depredations.

I am somewhat sceptical as to the various theories men have adopted respecting the government, laws, &c. of bees; more especially as almost every writer I have read has a scheme of his own, and condemns all others. I have attempted, by glass in the hives with a shutter, to see them at work, but with little success. They have generally, with me, covered the inside of the glass with something to prevent my seeing. One thing is certain, whoever undertakes to pry into their concerns too closely, will soon to his cost learn, that they are capable of turning his attention from themselves to his own feelings; and I very much doubt whether it is now, or ever will be known that they are governed by a queen, whether their form of government is a monarchy, a republic or any other, in use among mankind.

JOHN B. TURNER.

Scituate, March 26th 1831.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CARROTS.

Messrs. Editors—In Number 6 of your paper, I noticed an article on Carrots, in which that vegetable is strongly recommended as a cheap, wholesome, and invigorating food for horses, &c. Now sirs, although I am neither an Agriculturist nor Horticulturist, and not much of a Horse-ologist, yet having, as I conceive, thoroughly tested the properties of carrots, as an article of food for horses, I beg leave to communicate the result of that test through the medium of your interesting Journal.

In the summer of 1829, I became possessed of two horses, that were so lean and ungainly in their appearance, that they would have caused Rozinante, to blush for the degeneracy of his race. A neighbor of mine, advised me to feed them on carrots: I did so—and their rapid regeneration equalled my most sanguine expectation. I continued this diet until they were in what is called good order, when having occasion to travel about four hundred miles, I resolved to ride one of the horses and have the other put to work. Before I got to my journey's end, however, I found that the horse on which I rode was losing flesh faster than he before had gained it, for which I was at a loss to assign any adequate reason; I finally concluded, however, that he was unwell. Having with much difficulty rode him home, I was surprised to find the horse which had been worked, poorer, if possible, than the 'bonny steed' which I bestrode—the former having been fed entirely on carrots. I communicated the circumstance to a gentleman in the neighborhood, who had been a drover for a number of years, thinking that he might probably account for the phenomena. From him I learned, that whenever he became possessed of a poor horse, he immediately dieted him on carrots, mixing with them a little oat or corn meal; or else, after fattening them on carrots alone, he always fed them on meal, for two weeks or more, before driving or working them; because, from the rapidity with which they acquire flesh, when fed on this esculent, their flesh is not solid. This I subsequently found to be the case.

As you truly observe, horses will fatten quicker on carrots than on any other diet, but I would recommend that they should be chopped fine, and mixed with meal, as their flesh, when fattened in this manner, will be much more firm and durable.

MONUS.

Rochester, Feb. 21, 1831.

HENS AND EGGS.—Every succeeding year after the third, the hen continues to shed her feathers later in the season and to lay few or no eggs during the moulting period, which is sometimes protracted to two months. Old hens are seldom

to be depended on for eggs in the winter: and in general it is most profitable to dispose of hens while they are yet eatable or saleable for that purpose, which is in the spring of the third year.

Eggs will retain their moisture and goodness three or four months or more, if the pores of the shell be closed and rendered impervious to air by some oily or greasy application. London says, 'we generally anoint them with mutton suet melted, and set them on end, wedged close together in bran, one layer above another, the containing box being closely covered. Laid on the side, the yolk will adhere to the shell. They thus come into use at the end of a considerable period of time, in a state almost equal to new laid eggs, for consumption, but ought not to be trusted for incubation. Or apply with a brush a solution of gum-arabic to the shells, or immerse the eggs therein, let them dry and afterwards pack them in dry charcoal dust. This prevents their being affected by any alteration of temperature, and the power of charcoal as a preservative against putrescence is well known.

Buffon says that a hen well fed and attended will produce upwards of one hundred and fifty eggs in a year, besides two broods of chickens. Hens, it is said should have free access, especially in winter, to slacked lime, or oyster shells, or they will produce few or no eggs, as something of a calcareous nature is necessary to afford the lime which constitutes the greater part of the egg shells. Wheat however contains phosphate of lime, and if given to hens is said to supply the material indispensable for the formation of egg shells.—Fermont Chronicle.

CURE FOR THE SALT RHEUM.

A few weeks ago, a member of my family had salt rheum on the hands, of more than 9 months' continuance; and latterly it formed a spot of an inch diameter, on the face. This disease is well known to substract largely from personal comfort.

A case was mentioned of a neighbor, whom salt rheum had nearly covered.—She was told to take nitric acid (aqua fortis) and vinegar in equal portions, and apply a drop or two at a time, to the skin. She hesitated, and consulted the family physician. He said it would kill her.—However, she determined to try it—applied a little with a feather to one spot—bore the smart—and after an interval, applied it to another spot. She became entirely well and well she has continued.

This account encouraged our inmate also to make a trial. The nitric acid and vinegar was applied with end of the finger. In four or five weeks there was not a trace of salt rheum remaining, and nothing unfavorable to health has been observed.—Genesee Farmer.

RHEUBARB AND SEA-KALE.

The season has arrived to commence the forcing and blanching of these fine garden productions. Put three or four barrels, divested of one head, or having no head, over so many stools of rheubarb (pie plant), and surround them with recent stable or horse dung. The heat generated by the fermentation of the manure will cause the plants to grow vigorously, and in from 14 to 20 days they will have reached the top of the cask, when the stocks may be taken off for pies and tarts.

Sea-Kale may be forced in the same way, taking small boxes, pots or kegs, to place over the plants, and taking care not to give too much heat. To blanch only, the stools should be covered with close pots, or with a small pyramid of sand. The rheubarb requires a rich soil. The sea-kale is finest upon a light sand, without manure.—Genesee Farmer.

A self-made Man.—It is said of Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, that he owes all his reputation to his own enterprise and energy—that he is a Mechanic, and in early life carried on the Coopering business, after having served a regular apprenticeship to it. When he became able, he left it, got a collegiate education became a student of law, and in process of time, was a member of the State Legislature, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, Professor of Rhetoric in Brown University, and a member of Congress. Such examples of successful industry are beautiful commentaries on our government, and hold out to our youth strong inducements for imitation—but, alas!—how few have industry and patience to undergo the necessary toil and labor, to fit them for these posts of honor.

FOLLY.—Sir Joshua Reynolds being asked how he would personate Folly, in a painting, replied that he would represent a man climbing over a wall, at the risk of his neck, with an open gate close by, through which he might walk with ease and safety.

Folly's son a thousand times
Over the wall of danger climbs:
"Lo! the door!" Experience cries;
"Let me mount," the fool replies:
Yet once more climbs—he falls and dies.

Summary Justice.—A fellow in New-York being seen lately to strike a woman, was seized by the bystanders, who poured a pot of warm tar upon his head, and dismissed him, elegantly attired in an old fashioned oakum wig.

THE CONSTELLATION.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

THIS PUBLICATION has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME YOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

LORD & BARTLETT.

New-York, February 19, 1831.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

Assorted SEEDS for Families.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street, Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—

Early Washington Peas; Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas; Late Marrowfat Peas; Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans; Early Dwarf White Casekine Beans; Lima, or Sabata Pole Beans; Long Blood Beet; (true sort) Early turnip-rooted Beet; Early York Cabbage; Large Cape Savoy; do (FINE) Red Dutch; do (FOR PICKLING) Early Dutch Cauliflower; Early Horn Carrot; (VERY FINE) Long Orange Carrot; White Solid Celery; Curled Cress or Peppercress; Early Cucumber; Long Green Turkey do; Long Dutch Parsnip; Large Head Lettuce; Early Silisia do; Pine-apple Melon; (VERY FINE) Watermelon; Large White Portugal Onion; Large Red do; Double Curled Parsley; Flat Squash Pepper; Early Scarlet short-top Radish; White turnip Radish; Salsify, or Oyster Plant; Early Bush Squash; White Crook-neck Squash; Early White Dutch Turnip; Yellow Scots Turnip;

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Majorum, Sage, Summer Savory.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices.

Boston, March 2.

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND.

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books and Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830. 45tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, BETSEY H. has left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ISAAC HALL.

Harrison, March 14, 1831. 40

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS

THE ARIEL.

Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at \$1.50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 papers, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with twelve beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward \$10, shall receive a copy gratis.
2. For ten subscribers, and \$15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing FIFTEEN beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.
3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.
4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett & Bisset's HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburg, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

At least one of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably ALL of them could be secured.

EDMUND MORRIS.

January, 1831. 95 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET, Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fashions, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above works will be received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

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Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.